Creative Bioarray

Lung Cancer Cell Lines

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Lung Cancer Cell Lines

Cat No.	Product Name	Description
CSC-6252W	COLO 699N	Species: human female 57 years old; Tissue: lung; Tumor: adenocarcinoma; Derived from: pleural fluid
CSC-6253W	COR-L23	Species: human, Caucasian male 62 years old; Tissue: lung; Tumor: carcinoma, large cell; Derived from: pleural effusion
CSC-6275W	IST-SL1	Species: human male; Tissue: lung; Tumor: carcinoma, small cell; Derived from: metastatic lymph node
CSC-6276W	IST-SL2	Species: human male; Tissue: lung; Tumor: carcinoma, small cell; Derived from: pleural effusion
CSC-6302W	NCI-H1650	Species: human, Caucasian male 27 year old; Tissue: lung; Tumor: adenocarcinoma, bronchioalveolar carcinoma; Derived from: pleural effusion
CSC-6303W	NCI-H1975	Species: human female; Tissue: lung; Tumor: adenocarcinoma, non-small cell
CSC-6304W	NCI-H292	Species: human, Black female 32 years old; Tissue: lung; Tumor: carcinoma, mucoepidermoid; Derived from: lymph node metastasis
CSC-6305W	NCI-H727	Species: human, Caucasian female 65 years old; Tissue: lung; Tumor: carcinoma, non small cell
CSC-C0321	COLO-699	Established from the pleural fluid of a 57-year-old woman with adenocarcinoma of the lung in 1986
CSC-C0340	A-427	The A-427 cell line was established by D.J. Giard in 1973. The cells were established from the lung carcinoma of a 52-year-old Caucasian man.
CSC-C0354	BEN	Established from the supraclavicular tumor cells-containing lymph node of a 71-year-old man with poorly differentiated carcinoma of the lung
CSC-C0364	LXF-289	In vitro etablished from the primary lung adenocarcinoma of a 62 year-old male.

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CSC-C0384	CPC-N	Established from the pleural effusion metastasis of a patient with small cell lung carcinoma in 1987 (= CPN)
CSC-C0385	DV-90	Established from the pleural effusion of a 50-year-old man with lung adenocarcinoma (stage IV) in 1990; cells were described to be tumorigenic in nude mice
CSC-C0420	SCLC-21H	Established from the pleural effusion of a 46-year-old Caucasian man with small cell lung carcinoma; sister cell line of cell line SCLC-22H.
CSC-C0421	SCLC-22H	Established from the pericardial effusion of a 46-year-old Caucasian man with small cell lung carcinoma, oat cell type; patient had received chemotherapy; sister cell line of SCLC-21H.
CSC-C0431	EPLC-272H	Established from a surgical lung specimen of a 57-year-old Caucasian man who underwent surgery for undifferentiated squamous cell carcinoma of the lung (without having received prior radiation or chemotherapy) in 1986
CSC-C0432	LCLC-103H	Established from the pleural effusion of a 61-year-old Caucasian man with large cell lung carcinoma with giant cells who had received chemo- and radiotherapy; described to be PAS negative, to exhibit remarkable stroma formation and to overexpress the proto-oncogene MYC
CSC-C0436	LCLC-97TM1	Cell line represents the xenotransplant of a primary tumor which was obtained from a 44-year-old Caucasian man with large cell lung carcinoma who did not have any prior therapy.
CSC-C0440	LOU-NH91	Established from the lower right lung lobe removed two months after diagnosis of highly differentiated squamous cell lung carcinoma with metastasis to one lymph node (no visceral involvement) in a 64-year-old woman (without any prior therapy)
CSC-C0476	CAL-12T	Established from a male patient with a non-small cell lung carcinoma in 1981
CSC-C0498	HCC-33	Established from the pleural effusion of a 52-year-old man with small cell lung carcinoma; matched EBV+ B-lymphoblastoid cell line (B-LCL) is available (HCC-33BL)
CSC-C0503	HCC-366	Established from the tumor of an 80-year-old woman with non-small cell lung carcinoma (subtype adeno-squamous carcinoma); cells were described to carry fractional allellic loss with loss of heterozygosity at various hot spots; matched EBV+ B-lymphoblastoid cell line (B-LCL) is available (HCC-366BL)
CSC-C0507	HCC-15	Established from the tumor of a 47-year-old man with non-small cell lung carcinoma (subtype squamous carcinoma); matched EBV+ B-lymphoblastoid cell line (B-LCL) is available (HCC-15BL)

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CSC-C0510	H-209	Established in 1979 from the bone marrow aspirated from a 55-year-old white man with small cell lung carcinoma prior to treatment; corresponds to NCI-H209; described as expressing neuroendocrine biochemical markers, e.g. neuron-specific enolase, brain creatine kinase, L-DOPA decarboxylase and bombesin
CSC-C0512	H-1184	Established in 1985 from the lymph node from a 42-year-old white man with metastatic small cell lung carcinoma prior to treatment; corresponds to NCI-H1184; matched B-lymphoblastoid cell line (B-LCL) is available
CSC-C0516	H-1339	Established from the pleural effusion of a 49-year-old white woman in 1986 prior to treatment for extensive small cell lung cancer which responded only partially to chemotherapy
CSC-C0542	HCC-44	Established from the lung of a 54-year-old woman with non-small cell lung cancer of the adenocarcinoma type
CSC-C0548	H-1963	Derived from the lung of a 56-year-old black man with small cell lung carcinoma prior to treatment in 1988
CSC-C0552	H-2171	Derived from the pleural effusion of a 50-year-old white male with extensive small cell lung carcinoma after chemotherapy in 1989; corresponds to NCI-H2171
CSC-C0562	NCI-H82	The NCI-H82 cell line was derived by A.F. Gazdar and associates in 1978 from the pleural fluid of a patient with small cell cancer of the lung. The morphology of the original tumor was not characteristic of SCLC. The line is a biochemical and morphological variant of SCLC that expresses neuron specific enolase and the brain isoenzyme of creatine kinase.
CSC-C0569	HCC-78	Established from the pleural effusion of a 65-year-old man with adenocarcinoma of the lung, typed as non-small cell lung carcinoma; matched EBV+ B-lymphoblastoid cell line (B-LCL) is available (HCC-78BL)
CSC-C0571	HCC-827	Established from the lung of a 39-year-old woman with non-small cell lung cancer of the adenocarcinoma type; matched EBV+ B-lymphoblastoid cell line (B-LCL) is available (HCC-827BL). This lung adenocarcinoma has an acquired mutation in the EGFR tyrosine kinase domain (E746 - A750 deletion).
CSC-C0573	NCI-H510A	Established in 1982 from an adrenal gland metastasis of a small cell lung cancer from a man in relapse following treatment; cells were described to be tumorigenic in nude mice and to express elevated levels of L-dopa decarboxylase, neuron-specific enolase, creatine kinase and bombesin-like immunoreactivity
CSC-C1000	CaLu-1	Ultrastructural features include numerous microvilli, prominent RER, lysosomes, lipid inclusions, no virus particles. Contains the ras (K-ras) oncogene.

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CSC-C1001	Calu-6	The Calu-6 was was established by Fogh et al in 1975. Established from a 61-year-old Caucasian woman. This cell line is tumorigenic in nude mice and forms poorly differentiated carcinoma.
CSC-C1048	NCI-H460	Established in 1982 from the pleural fluid of a patient with large cell carcinoma of the lung
CSC-C4619J	PC-9	A cell line derived from human lung adenocarcinoma.
CSC-C4620J	Lu65	Human cell line with giant cell carcinoma of lung.
CSC-C6236X	A549; A-549	This cell line was derived from a 58 year old Caucasian male.The cells can synthesise lecithin utilising the cytidine diphosphocholine pathway.
CSC-C6311J	HS-ES-2M	Human cell line derived from epithelioid sarcoma. Derived from a different patient from the patient of HS-ES-1 cell line.
CSC-C6315J	T3M-12	Human lung small cell carcinoma cell line. ADH producing.
CSC-C6322J	HS-SY-II	Human cell line derived from synovial sarcoma.
CSC-C6336J	EBC-1	Human lung squamous cell carcinoma cell line.
CSC-C6338J	Lu99B	Human lung giant cell carcinoma cell line.
CSC-C6344J	LK-2	Human lung squamous cell carcinoma cell line.
CSC-C6353J	Lu99	Lung giant cell carcinoma cell line derived from human.
CSC-C6364J	Lu-138	Human cell line derived from lung cancer. Small cell carcinoma.
CSC-C6365J	Lu-143	Human cell line derived from lung cancer. Small cell carcinoma.
CSC-C6366J	Lu-141	Human cell line derived from lung cancer. Small cell carcinoma.
CSC-C6367J	Lu-24	Human cell line derived from lung cancer. Oat cell type.
CSC-C6379J	LCAM1	Human lung cancer derived cell.
CSC-C6388J	RERF-LC-KJ	Japanese lung adenocarcinoma, highly metastatic in SCID mice. Also refer to RCRF-LC-AI. Cell growth is slow.
CSC-C6403J	Lu-165	Producing high level of anti-diuretic hormone.
CSC-C6428J	T3M-11	Lung small cell carcinoma producing insulin-like growth factor II. Cell growth is slow.
CSC-C6437J	T3M-10	Lung large cell carcinoma producing CSF. Cell growth is slow.
CSC-C6461J	MS-1	Small lung carcinoma. PTHrP producing.
CSC-C6481J	IA-5	Human large cell lung carcinoma. Taken from skin metastasis. In vivo-in vitro clonogenic assay.
CSC-C6487J	IA-LM	Japanese lung large cell carcinoma
CSC-C6504J	Lu-140	Small cell carcimoma, classic type.

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CSC-C6506J	Lu-134-B	Small cell carcinoma, classic type.
CSC-C6507J	Lu-134-A	Small cell carcinoma, classic type.
CSC-C6509J	Lu-135	Small cell carcinoma, variant type.
CSC-C6510J	LC-1/sq	Lung Cancer-1/squamous. Parent cell line of LC-1/sq-SF, the same patient as LC-F. Cell growth is slow.
CSC-C6511J	Lu-139	Small cell carcinoma, classic type.
CSC-C6512J	LC-2/ad	Adenocarcinoma, moderately differentiated. Cell growth is slow.
CSC-C6513J	LC-1F	Lung Cancer-1/squamous, floating variant.
CSC-C6514J	LC-1/sq-SF	Lung Cancer-1/squamous (LC-1/sq), serum-free cultured.
CSC-C6515J	RERF-LC-AI	Japanese lung squamous carcinoma.
CSC-C6516J	SCCKN	Highly sensitive to bleomycin.
CSC-C6528J	HLC-1	Lung adenocarcinoma.
CSC-C6621J	WA-hT	Human cell line derived from lung cancer. Small cell carcinoma. Mouse WA-mFib cells are the stromal cells for this cell line.
CSC-C6630J	VMRC-LCP	squamous cell carcinoma
CSC-C6654J	STC 1	Human small cell lung carcinoma.
CSC-C6677J	RERF-LC-Sq1	Cell line established from human lung carcinoma tissue.
CSC-C6679J	RERF-LC-Ad2	Human cancer cell line, adenocarcinoma.
CSC-C6680J	RERF-LC-MS	adenocarcinoma
CSC-C6682J	RERF-LC-Ad1	Human lung cancer cell line, adenocarcinoma.
CSC-C6683J	RERF-LC-FM	small cell carcinoma, intermediate
CSC-C6713J	OKa-C-1	Lung carncer cell line producing both G-CSF and PTHrP.
CSC-C6760J	MS-1-L	Human lung small cell carcinoma from pleural effusion.
CSC-C6768J	LU99C	Lung giant cell carcinoma.
CSC-C6769J	LU99A	giant cell carcinoma
CSC-C6770J	LU65C	giant cell carcinoma
CSC-C6771J	LU65B	giant cell carcinoma
CSC-C6772J	LU65A	giant cell carcinoma
CSC-C6773J	Lu-134-A-H	small cell carcinoma, classic type
CSC-C6826J	KNS-62	bronchial squamous carcinoma, metastasis to brain
CSC-C6862J	KHM-3S	small cell carcinoma, HTLV-1gene integration
CSC-C6923J	HARA-B4	HARA cell (human lung squamouse cell carcinoma) established from bone metastasis (4 times selection) in nude mouse.

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CSC-C6928J	HARA-B	HARA cell (human lung squamouse cell carcinoma) established from bone metastasis in nude mouse.
CSC-C6930J	HARA	Human lung squamous cell carcinoma with PTHrP expression.
CSC-C8224L	NCI-H661	Established from a 43-year-old Caucasian male. The line lacks ultrastructural and biochemical evidence of squamous differentiation or mucin production. The cells express easily detectable p53 mRNA at levels comparable to normal lung tissue, and exhibit no gross structural DNA abnormalities.
CSC-C8225L	SK-MES-1	Derived from the pleural effusion of a 65 year old Caucasian male with squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. HLA = A3, B7, B27, w30.
CSC-C8791H	DMS-79	The line was established from cells in the pleural fluid of a patient with small cell carcinoma of the lung. The patient had previously been treated with cytoxan, vincristine, methotrexate and radiation therapy. The cells express HLA class I and class II antigens.
CSC-C8805H	GCT	The line produces CSA for human granulocyte precursors and EEA for erythroid precursor. Medium conditioned by this line can be used as a source of prostaglandin E and plasminogen activator.
CSC-C8833H	H-Meso-1A	H-Meso-1A is a subclone of H-Meso-1. DNA anlysis has shown that both cell lines have almost identical STR-profiles except for THO1.
CSC-C8880H	MSTO-211H	The MSTO-211H cell line was established in 1985 from the pleural effusion of a patient with biphasic mesothelioma of the lung. The patient had not received prior radiation or chemotherapy.
CSC-C8885H	NCI-H146	The NCI-H146 cell line was derived by A.F. Gazdar and associates in 1979 from the pleural fluid of a patient with small cell cancer of the lung. The bone marrow specimen was taken prior to therapy.
CSC-C8886H	NCI-H209	The NCI-H209 cell line was derived by A.F. Gazdar and associates in 1979 from the bone marrow of a patient with small cell cancer of the lung. The bone marrow specimen was taken prior to therapy.
CSC-C8888H	NCI-H69	This cell line is aneuploid, will form colonies in soft agar and retains small cell carcinoma morphology and ultrastructure as well as APUD cell characteristics. The cells grow in aggregates, thus cell counts are not accurate.The cells stain positively for cytokeratins. The line can be adapted to grow in shaker flask or spinner flask systems.
CSC-C8940H	SK-LU-1	Tumorigenecity:Yes, in immunotolerant rats Isoenzyme:Me-2,1;PGM3,1;PGM1,2;ES-D,1;AK-1,1;GLO-1,2;G6PD,B Histopathology:adenocarcinoma

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CSC-C8967H	2106LN	The 2106LN cell line has been established from pulmonary squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of a patient by Dr. Sandra Gottschling and Dr. Michael Meister in 2009. 2106T cell line was isolated from a lung primary tumor of the same patient.
CSC-C8968H	2106T	The 2106T cell line has been established from pulmonary squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of a patient by Dr. Sandra Gottschling and Dr. Michael Meister in 2009. 2106LN cell line was isolated from a lymph node metastasis of the same patient.
CSC-C8969H	2427T	The 2427T cell line has been established from pulmonary squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of a patient by Dr. Sandra Gottschling and Dr. Michael Meister in 2009.
CSC-C8975H	CBR-54	Established in vitro from the primary lung carcinoma of a 65 year-old man in 1998.
CSC-C9098W	DMS153	Isolated from the liver of a 44 year-old male patient at autopsy who had been treated with cytoxan and methotrexate
CSC-C9115W	NCI-H441	The cell line expresses mRNA and protein of the major surfactant apoprotein (SP-A). Electron microscopy shows multilamellar bodies and cytoplasmic structures resembling clara cell granules.
CSC-C9185W	HBE135-E6E7	The HBE135-E6E7 cell line was derived from normal bronchial epithelium taken from a man undergoing lobectomy for squamous cell carcinoma.
CSC-C9222W	NCI-H446	The NCI-H446 cell line was derived by D. Carney, A.F. Gazdar and associates in 1982 from the pleural fluid of a patient with small cell cancer of the lung.
CSC-C9223W	NCI-H520	The NCI-H520 cell line was derived by A.F. Gazdar and associates in 1982 from a sample of a lung mass taken from a patient with squamous cell carcimoma of the lung.
CSC-C9348L	Calu-3	Established from a 25-year-old Caucasian male. The patient had received prior therapy with cytoxan, bleomycin and adriamycin. This cell line is tumorigenic and forms well differentiated grade I adenocarcinoma in nude mice.
CSC-C9389L	HCC-1171	Species: human - male, 58 years old Histopathology: adenocarcinoma
CSC-C9391L	HCC-1195	Species: human - male, 47 years old Histopathology: adeno-squamous cell carcinoma
CSC-C9392L	HCC-1359	Species: human - female, 55 years old Histopathology: spindle-giant cell tumor
CSC-C9398L	HCC-1438	Species: human - male, 43 years old Histopathology: large cell tumor

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CSC-C9399L	HCC-1588	Species: human - female, 63 years old Histopathology: squamous cell carcinoma
CSC-C9403L	HCC-1833	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma
CSC-C9408L	HCC-2108	Species: human - male, 59 years old Histopathology: adenocarcinoma
CSC-C9412L	HCC-2279	Species: human - female, 52 years old Histopathology: adeno-squamous cell carcinoma
CSC-C9413L	HCC-2373	Species: human - male
CSC-C9417L	HCC-95	Species: human - male, 65 years old Histopathology: squamous cell carcinoma
CSC-C9421L	Hel-299;HEL 299;HEL-299	M2 muscarinic receptor expression is downregulated following proteinkinase C stimulation. The capacity of this cell line to propagate in culture is limited.
CSC-C9446L	IMR-90	Species: human - female, fetus, 16 weeks old, Caucasian Isoenzyme: G6PD,B Histopathology: normal
CSC-C9466L	L-132	Species: human - embryo Virus Susceptibility: poliovirus 1,2,3; adenovirus 3; vesicular stomatitis (Indiana) Isoenzyme: G6PD, A Production: keratin Histopathology: normal
CSC-C9473L	LL 24	Species: human - male, 5 years old, Caucasian Isoenzyme: G6PD, B Histopathology: normal
CSC-C9474L	LL 29 (AnHa)	Species: human - female, 26 years old, Caucasian Histopathology: pulmonary fibrosis
CSC-C9475L	LL 86 (LeSa)	Species: human - male, 18 years old, Caucasian Isoenzyme: G6PD, B Histopathology: normal Note: The line was derived from tissue normal tissue form a patient with osteogenic sarcoma
CSC-C9493J	COR-L23/5010	COR-L23/5010 has been derived from the parent line, COR-L23 by continuous exposure to increasing concentrations of doxorubicin (also known as adriamycin). The cells overexpress multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) and express a 190kDa membrane-protein connected to the degree of drug-resistance. COR-L23/5010 have a higher resistance than COR-L23/R.

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CSC-C9494J	COR-L23/CPR	The cell line COR-L23/CPR is a drug-resistant variant of COR-L23. The line was developed by growing the parent line in increasing concentrations of cisplatin. Cisplatin accumulation is reduced in COR-L23/CPR and cross resistance to melphalan and other platinum compounds has been found. Cells tend to grow in clumps.
CSC-C9495J	COR-L23/R	The cell line COR-L23/R is a multi-drug resistant (MDR) sub-line derived from the parent line COR-L23 after treatment with doxorubicin (adriamycin). The P-glycoprotein negative cell line is cross resistant to daunorubicin, vincristine and rhodamine 123. COR-L23/R contain reduced levels of glutathione and glutathione-S-transferase activity compared to the parent line.
CSC-C9496J	COR-L23/R23-	The revertant lung cancer cell line COR-L23/R23- was generated by growing the doxorubicin-selected, resistant variant COR-L23/R without drug exposure for 24-28 weeks. The cell line, also known as COR-L23/Rev, overexpresses multidrug resistance -associated protein (MRP), but to a lesser extent than the parent line. It was shown that the cell line has the ability to recover quickly, similar levels of MRP expression and resistance as COR-L23/R after a transient exposure to the MDR-drugs doxorubicin and vincristine.
CSC-C9506L	NCI-H128	Species: human - male, 60 years old, Black Tumorigenecity: yes, in nude mice; forms tumors with typical small cell carcinoma histology Isoenzyme: G6PD, A; PGM3, 1; PGM1, 1; ES-D, 1; Me-2, 1; GLO-1, 1-2; AK-1, 1 Histopathology: small cell lung cancer (SCLC)
CSC-C9507L	NCI-H1334	Histopathology: large cell p53 mutation: GAG to GAC Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9509J	MOR	A human lung adenocarcinoma cell line - parent to various drug resistant MOR cell lines also available, i.e. MOR/0.2R, MOR/0.4R and MOR/CPR.
CSC-C9510J	MOR/0.2R	The drug resistant cell line MOR/0.2R has been derived from the parent line, MOR, by continuous exposure to increasing concentrations of doxorubicin (also known as adriamycin). MOR/0.2R accumulate lower levels of doxorubicin than the parent line and have been shown to overexpress multi drug resistance associated protein (MRP). Expression of a 190kDa membrane protein associated with the degree of drug-resistance has been indicated. Cells grow as easily detaching aggregates.
CSC-C9510L	NCI-H1435	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma p53 mutation: TGC to TGG Kras codon 12: GGT

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CSC-C9511J	MOR/0.4R	MOR/0.4R has been developed from the parent line, MOR, by continuous exposure to increasing concentrations of doxorubicin (also known as adriamycin). This drug-resistant cell line accumulates lower levels of doxorubicin than the parent line and have been shown to overexpress multi drug resistance-associated protein (MRP). The expression of a 190kDa membrane protein associated with the degree of drug resistance has been indicated. Cells grow as easily detaching aggregates.
CSC-C9512J	MOR/CPR	MOR/CPR has been developed by growing the parent line, MOR, in increasing concentrations of cisplatin. The cells are cross-resistant to melphalan but show little or no cross-resistance to other platinum compounds. Cisplatin accumulation has been found to be reduced compared to the parent line.
CSC-C9512L	NCI-H1437	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma p53 mutation: CGG to CCG (missense) Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9513J	NCI-H69/CPR	NCI-H69/CPR is a drug resistant subline of NCI-H69. The cell line exhibits a 5-fold resistance to cisplatin and is cross resistant to melphalan. A significant change in cellular glutathione content or sensitivity to cadmium chloride (as indicator of metallothionein content) was not detected, but changes in glutathione-S-transferase activity were seen. Cisplatin accumulation was unchanged compared with the parent line. It is recommended to culture the cells without drugs after resuscitation until the first passage.
CSC-C9514J	NCI-H69/LX10	The drug-resistant cell line NCI-H69/LX10 has been derived from the parent line NCI-H69. It is recommended to culture the cells without drug upon resuscitation; add doxorubicine once growth is fully established.
CSC-C9514L	NCI-H1573	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma p53 mutation: CGG to CTG Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9515J	NCI-H69/LX20	The drug-resistant cell line NCI-H69/LX20 has been derived by exposure of the parent line, H69 to doxorubicin, also known as adriamycin. These multi drug resistant (MDR) cells have been found to be recognised by various anti-P-glycoprotein antibodies.
CSC-C9515L	NCI-H1581	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma, large cell p53 mutation: CAG to TAG (stop) Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9516J	NCI-H69/LX4	NCI-H69/LX4 has been established by exposure of the parent line, H69 to doxorubicin, also known as adriamycin. The line hyperexpresses P-glycoprotein and demonstrates a multidrug resistant drug accumulation

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		deficit. It is recommended to culture the cells without drug after resuscitation until the first passage.
CSC-C9517J	NCI-H69VCR/R	NCI-H69 VCR/R has been derived from the parent small cell lung cancer line NCI-H69. It is recommended to culture cells without drug upon resuscitation; add vincristine once growth is fully established. The Y chromosome could not be detected in this cell line by short tandem repeat (STR)-PCR analysis. It is a known phenomenon that due to the increased genetic instability of cancer cell lines the Y chromosome can be rearranged or lost resulting in lack of detection. The cell line is identical to the source provided by the depositor based on the STR-PCR analysis.
CSC-C9520L	NCI-H1703	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma, squamous cell p53 mutation: GAG to AAG Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9521L	NCI-H1755	Derived from metastatic site: liver
CSC-C9522L	NCI-H1755A	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma, non-small cell lung cancer p53 mutation: TGC to TTC Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9523L	NCI-H1793	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma p53 mutation: AGA to TGA (stop) Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9524L	NCI-H187	Histopathology: small cell lung cancer (SCLC), classic Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9528L	NCI-H2122	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma p53 mutation: not detected Kras codon 12: TGT
CSC-C9529L	NCI-H23	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma p53 mutation: ATG to ATC (missense) Kras codon 12: TGT
CSC-C9530L	NCI-H378	Histopathology: small cell lung cancer (SCLC), classic p53 mutation: not detected Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9531L	NCI-H417	Histopathology: small cell lung cancer (SCLC), variant
CSC-C9534L	NCI-H513	Histopathology: mesothelioma
CSC-C9535L	NCI-H522	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma p53 mutation: CCT to CT, + 1bp deletion Kras codon 12: GGT

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CSC-C9538L	NCI-H596	Species: human - male, 73 years old, Caucasian Abnormal genes: p53 : LOH(+) Tumorigenecity: yes, in nude mice Isoenzyme: G6PD, B; PGM1, 1;PGM3, 1;ES-D, 1;Me-2, 0;AK-1, 1;GLO-1, 1; Histopathology: carcinoma, adenosquamous; stage 3A p53 mutation: GGC to TGC, ex7, 245 codon, Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9539L	NCI-H647	Histopathology: carcinoma, adenosquamous, mixed Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9548L	NCI-H835	Histopathology: carcinoid Kras codon 12: GGT
CSC-C9550L	NCI-H854	Histopathology: adenocarcinoma, NSCLC p53 mutation: GAG to AAG
CSC-C9635L	SNU-1327	Species: human - male, 84 years old, Mongoloid Histopathology: adenocarcinoma
CSC-C9636L	SNU-1330	Species: human - male, 49 years old, Mongoloid Histopathology: squamous cell carcinoma
CSC-C9653L	SNU-2292	Species: - female, 39 years old, Mongoloid Histopathology: adenocarcinoma
CSC-C9654L	SNU-2315	Species: human - male, 41 years old, Mongoloid Histopathology: adenocarcinoma
CSC-C9656L	SNU-2535	Species: human - female, 57 years old, Mongoloid Histopathology: Non-small cell carcinoma, NOS Note: ALK mutation, G1269A
CSC-C9732L	SW-900	Species: human - male, 53 years old, Caucasian Tumorigenecity: Yes, produces tumors in nude mice consistent with type II bronchiolar adenocarcinoma Isoenzyme: G6PD, B;PGM1,1;PGM3,2;ES-D,1;Me-2,2;AK-1,1;GLO-1,2 Karyology: hypotriploid Histopathology: carcinoma, squamous cell; grade IV
CSC-C9736L	Tera-1	Species: human - male, 47 years old, Caucasian Tumorigenecity: does not produce tumors Isoenzyme: Me-2, 1-2; PGM3, 1-2; PGM1, 1; ES D, 2; AK1, 1; GLO-1, 1-2; G6PD, B Histopathology: carcinoma, embryonal; metastasis to lung
CSC-C9752L	WI-26, VA4	Species: human - male, embryo, 3 months old, Caucasian Isoenzyme: G6PD, B Histopathology: SV40 transformed Note: SV40 transformed